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Hongkong, 17th December, 1906. a33



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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 10TH, 1907.

In dealing with his speech and some of the points made therein by the CHAIRMAN of the local branch of the China Association, we maintained a strictly academic tone, and explicitly pointed out that we were confining ourselves to the speaker's own method, the analogistic method, which as we also remarked, is a popular but unsafe method. Analogies, far more than figures, may be advanced to prove anything. It was because matters affecting China are so often, in default of the full information denied to the majority, treated in that (to us) inadequate way, that we ventured to point out the weakness of such a position. Unfortunately, and the misunderstanding has caused us pain, Mr. MURRAY STEWART has taken an inexpressibly personal view of the comments, and has, by writing the letter published in yesterday's issue, made it desirable that we should go further into certain matters than we, on this occasion, had thought it necessary to do. We are accused of seeming to set our opinions above those of "every man who can in any sense be regarded as an authority on China". We plead guilty to that seeming. It is impossible in the nature of things to offer any opinion or criticism whatever (which we suppose a newspaper is expected to do sometimes) without seeming to assume supreme authority *pro tem*. A moment's reflection will satisfy any mind of this. The novelist who writes a more story in the third person seems to assume omnipresence and omniscience; but it

would be absurdly unreasonable to tax him with a wildly egotistic personal claim to supernatural attributes. If we had confined our comments to a mere laudation of Mr. MURRAY STEWART's eloquence—this, by the way, is not, as he would say, said "with tongue in cheek"; the speech was an eloquent one—we should still have remained open to the accusation of seeming to set our opinion of what is eloquent over the opinions of every man who can in any sense be regarded as an authority on oratory. Surely this is obvious. The only way in which we could, apparently, have kept safe, would have been to ignore, as all our contemporaries did, the speech altogether. It seemed to us, however, a subject of immediate public interest.

Now we pass by a natural and short step to the one point which Mr. MURRAY STEWART in his letter treats with the seriousness it really demands, as between his and our view of the Customs Edict. He claims that his views "are simply the views of the representative men of the British Mercantile Community in Hongkong, Shanghai, and throughout the length and breadth of China". We prefer to speak of them as his views, but to avoid possible charges of perversion, we may point out that he describes them as the views of the Association as an Association. We will allow our readers to remember for themselves that any Association, even a newspaper, is built up of units, and they will easily pursue the implication. But now to come to this somewhat sweeping claim of Mr. MURRAY STEWART's. Again claiming that any assumption of supreme authority on the part of the *Daily Press* is not deliberate choice but an academic necessity, we must remind the CHAIRMAN of the local branch of the Association that it is a risky thing indeed to claim that all authorities are with him. There are in things Chinese so many authorities and of so many sorts. The true authority is made, not born, but there are authorities who seem to think otherwise. The original and consistent view of that Customs Edict taken by this journal was not the gift of some special authority; it was empiric, based on some experience and some, as we very naturally claim, common sense. But once more to adopt Mr. MURRAY STEWART's system of argument, and his implied definition of one kind of authority as men who have had "firsthand dealings with Chinese Officials", we suppose that Mr. GEORGE JAMIESON, C.M.G., may be accepted as coming somewhere in such a category. He was Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of China and Japan, and a Consul-General in China for many years. The fortuitous arrival by last mail of the *Financial Review* for December enables us to quote him as taking the same view as the *Daily Press* did. We attach no undue importance to the fact; the support of even such an authority does not prove us right; but we mention it as a concession to Mr. MURRAY STEWART's argumentative preferences. Mr. GEORGE JAMIESON says, in an article which we hope, after we have had time to digest it, to discuss with our readers, that "I have been entertained in some quarters that the new CONTROLLERS GENERAL of Customs, appointed by the edict referred to, may attempt to divert the Customs revenue from its purpose. I think these fears quite groundless. Whatever their interference may be, it will not amount to that." He then gives his reasons, which we may leave over for the present. We suppose Mr. MURRAY STEWART will admit, even while contemplating his united body of authorities, that here is a conspicuous absentee from his gallant army. We submit that there are others. It can scarcely be a coincidence that the British Government, which sometimes has an authority or two among its servants, should have maintained the masterly inactivity in this particular which accords with our opinion and is contrary to that of Mr. MURRAY STEWART. We propose, as it is so timely, and bears on Mr. MURRAY STEWART's comments regarding China's financial credit, to discuss to-morrow Mr. GEORGE JAMIESON's reasons for holding the opinion which the *Daily Press* holds. In the meantime, we would earnestly express the hope that we may throughout be absolved from the charges advanced by Mr. MURRAY STEWART, that we "scold" or "gibe" at anything or anybody. A sense of humour, a staid recognition of the great variety of legitimate weapons of debate, and a determination to remember that, as we have so often reminded our readers, there is always more than one side to a question, other than our own—these things should protect us from any more such distressing misapprehensions.

Mr. J. L. McPherson B.A. will lecture to the Union Church Literary Club this (Thursday) evening on "Through Canada with a camera." The lecture will be illustrated by a series of fine lantern views, and is open to the public.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Prior, D.S.O. and Officers, the band of the 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis will play the following programme of music, at the King Edward Hotel, during dinner, on Thursday, 10th January, (weather permitting):
March "En Route," Kolor Boha
Overture "Hungarian," Kolor Boha
Vals "Floralien," Kolor Boha
Kiefort
Rena of the Plantation Chamber
Informez-vous "Arona," they
Song "Queen of the Earth," Finetti
Selection "The Bohemian Girl," Ballo
Cake Walk "The Brooklyn," Thurban
God Save the King.

A plenary meeting of the West Prussian Chamber of Agriculture was held at Danzig on Dec. 5th to discuss the terrible scarcity of agricultural labour in the province. A resolution was adopted declaring that the chamber regarded the recruiting of Chinese as agricultural labourers as deplorable from a national standpoint, but that it appeared to be inevitable, and accordingly instructing the committee to take the preliminary steps for the introduction of coolies. The *Agrarian Deutsche Tageszeitung* urges the grave danger of such a measure to the population, and expresses the belief that it will be combated with the utmost seriousness.

A concert that was much appreciated by a fairly large audience was given in the Theatre Royal last night by the band of S.M.S. "Fuerst Bismarck." The programme was well selected and gave full scope to the wonderful orchestration of this justly famous band. Bandmaster Jenson wielded the baton and as usual had his forces well in hand. There was a perfect balance throughout. While the stringed instruments proved irresistibly attractive, the wood and brass instruments were very telling. Yet there was no monotony—just a delightful "concours of sweet sounds." The overture "Die Heimkehr aus der Fremde" was an exquisite rendering, and the wild movement of the Hungarian Dances was admirably portrayed in the third item on the programme. The rather weird prelude from "Sigurd Jorsalfar" pleased so well that an encore was demanded but this was not forthcoming. A similar greeting was accorded the Fantasia from "Der Freischutz" but on this occasion the encore was granted. In the second part the Fantasia from Lohegrin (Wagner) roused the audience to raptures and the closing piece, Alca Turos, A-dur Sonate was charmingly rendered.

KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Kulangsu Municipal Council, held at the Board Room, on the 18th December, 1906.

Present:—Messrs. F. B. Marshall (Chairman), C.A.V. Bowra, A. F. Gardiner, L. I. Thomas, W. H. Wallace, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

1. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.
2. A letter is read from a ratepayer complaining that his property is over-assessed. The Secretary is instructed to refer him to the Council's decision contained in their letter dated 1st October, which they see no reason for altering, and to inform him, should he still be dissatisfied with the Council's assessment, he had better apply to the Consular Body.
3. A letter is read from Mr. Nin Chin Seng asking the conditions under which the Council would sanction the introduction of richas on the Island. The Council having considered certain conditions drawn up by the Secretary, instruct him to forward a copy of the same to Mr. Nin Chin Seng, at the same time asking him to furnish the Council with his views as to the charges for hire or any other suggestions concerning the Council's conditions he may desire to make.

4. The tenders for removal of night-soil during 1907 are considered. Subject to satisfactory references being given Ong Bong Kak's tender for \$2,000 is accepted.
5. Applications for 137 Debentures were considered and received an allotment in full.
6. The Superintendent of Police reports the following cases have been dealt with in the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—

SUMMONSES.
Keeping a gambling house 1, Debt 2, Nuisance 4, Assault 1, Allowing pigs to stray 2, Breach of Municipal Regulations 1.

SUMMARY ARRESTS.
Gambling 6, Nuisance 2, Keeping a gambling house 2, Leaving employer without giving due notice 1, Burglary 1, Damaging Municipal property 1, Violently resisting the Police 1, Theft 1, Breach of Municipal Regulations 1, Allowing cattle to stray 1.
(Signed) F. B. MARSHALL, Chairman.
C. BERRILL MITCHELL, Secretary K. M. C.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* arrived at Kobe at 11.3 a.m. on Tuesday, the 8th inst., and left again at 3 p.m., same day, via Nagasaki for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 11th inst.
The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Vancouver on Monday, the 7th inst., at 2.30 p.m.
The O & O str. *Optic* arrived at San Francisco on the 6th inst.
The Indo-China str. *Lataing*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Si-gapore for this port on the 8th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on the 14th inst.
The H.A.L. str. *Sambha* left Singapore on the 8th inst., at 7 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 12th inst.

DEATH OF THE SHAH.

LONDON, January 9th.

The Shah is dead.

[Shah Muzaffar-ud-Din Mirza, "King of Kings," was born in March 1853 and succeeded to the throne in 1896. The deceased sovereign was a very enlightened monarch and in many respects unlike the typical Oriental potentate. He was a frequent visitor to European countries and was so much impressed with western ideas that he recently granted his country a constitution. This was regarded as a somewhat dangerous experiment and it is unfortunate that he did not live to see the success of his idea. His son, Mohammed Ali Mirza, who succeeds him, has promised to continue the constitution. Persia is a country that has to be materially considered in British politics. Its population is estimated at over 9,000,000.]

THE PRUSSIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, January 9th.

The Prussian budget asks for a sum of £159,350,000.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

SHANGHAI, January 9th.

Thirteen firms representing all Britishers interested in the opium trade have addressed a letter to Sir Pelham L. Warren, H.B.M. Consul, stating that their present holdings in Hongkong and Shanghai are approximately valued at 10,000,000 taels. They claim a hearing with regard to the manner in which the intended extinction of the trade is to be effected, and urge that it should be gradual. They ask for the views of the British Government.

REUTERS'S SERVICE.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

LONDON, January 7th.

The *Daily Mail* gives official details of the new composition of the fleet. Thirty-three battleships in active commission are reduced to twenty-six, and sixteen armoured cruisers to twelve. The Channel fleet will now be weaker than the German North Sea fleet.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, January 7th.

The disturbances at Lodz continue and ambulance work is impossible, the hooligans threatening to murder the doctors. The wounded are lying in the streets.

THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, January 7th.

The American Federal and States Courts are actively prosecuting investigations regarding trading combinations, and the Inter-State Commission in New York has opened an enquiry into the manipulations of the great railway magnate Mr. Herriman, whose unlimited power has enabled him to purchase stock to the extent of £20,000,000 in other railways, in six months, and to use the funds as he deemed fit. The enquiry comprises The Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific. The Vice-President of the former has admitted that he did not know how the issue of \$100,000,000 in 1901 bonds had been spent.

THE TRANSVAAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, January 7th.

The elections in the Transvaal are fixed for the end of February, but campaigning has already begun. The Boer leaders have distinctly pronounced against interference with Chinese labour until an efficient substitute is found.

A sea captain at Whangarei, in New Zealand, proposes to circumscribe the globe in a thirty-foot oak shaped like a fat cigar. The oak will accommodate two persons and six months' supply of water and provisions. It will be rigged to sail on a single cable, and it will be impossible to sink his craft, and that it will live a long time.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, January 9th.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

A DANGEROUS DRIVER.

Ho Kai was proceeded against for dangerously driving a truck which was not insured by sufficient motor and had not a sufficiently strong brake. As the truck turned into Eastern Street from Queen's Road West it became unmanageable, and careering down the hill carried away a haberdashery stall, causing damage to the extent of \$10.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$2, and ordered defendant to pay \$10 compensation.

A ROGUE AND VAGABOND.

Wong Seng, who styled himself a carpenter on the Samohun railway, was indicted on the charge of being a rogue and vagabond. He told his Worship he came to Hongkong two days ago to look for his foreman to get money. When the police arrested him he told them he lived at 137 Third Street, but was previously found on the second floor of 386 Queen's Road West with a chisel endeavouring to prize the door open.

Sentence of fifteen days was passed with four hours' stop.

ROBLOON BICYCLE THEFT.

The mysterious disappearance of bicycles from verandahs of houses at Kowloon, which has puzzled the Police for some time past, has at last been cleared up by Detective-Sergeant Wilden, whose strategy resulted in the thief being yesterday arraigned. His name was Tsang Tam and he styled himself an unemployed fitter. He was charged with the larceny of bicycles, each valued at \$50, from Messrs. C. W. Best, A. C. Squair, W. Tulip and A. E. Moy Hin-z. He was indicted on a further count with the larceny of four chairs, the property of Mrs. Korr, of 6 Observatory Villas.

The evidence of the complainant in each case, supported by that of other witnesses, was sufficient to enable his Worship to record a conviction on each count.

Defendant was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and four hours' stop on each charge, altogether 35 weeks' jail and 20 hours' stop, but being a Hongkong native he will not be banished.

RECEIVERS.

Wong Kin and Ma Lung were proceeded against, each on three counts, with receiving the stolen property mentioned in the last case. Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the first defendant and Mr. F. X. d'Almeida a Castro for the second. The case was adjourned, bail being fixed at \$500 for each man.

PRISONER'S RELEASE REFUSED.

The application made by Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) for the release of Luk Chan-tung who was sentenced to six weeks for the larceny of a bicycle, was refused. His Worship said he had gone carefully into the matter, but could not see his way to do anything. He had no power to inflict a fine, and even if he had that would be no punishment to the boy, for his father would pay the fine.

Mr. Grist pointed out that in a case where one college boy stole another's watch, Mr. Hazenard said he would not send the defendant to jail, but hand him over to his parents to be dealt with.

His Worship—Yes, I remember something about that case, and I would like to assist you, but am afraid I cannot see my way. Of course, as I have said, the Governor has power to commute the whole sentence if you apply to him.

A BAD SON.

On Monday a farmer's widow at Shauiwan, leaving her son, a youth of sixteen, in charge of the home, went off to cut grass. On her return, finding he had robbed her of the few dollars she possessed and had run away, she reported the matter to the police. The culprit was found later spending her savings at a canji stall, and was arrested. His Worship ordered him to receive twelve strokes of the birch.

GAMBLING IN THE MALAY STATES.

In reply to Mr. Laidlaw (Kensfrew, E.), Mr. Churchill said in the House of Commons:—The reason why the Chinese alone are allowed to gamble is that in the case of Chinese gambling is a national habit to an extent unknown among the other races inhabiting the peninsula. (Laughter.) Total prohibition is regarded by the best qualified judges as impracticable at present in the case of Chinese, and the only alternative is to regulate the practice of gambling, so that it may do as little harm as possible. In deciding that the immediate abolition of licensed gambling is impracticable the Secretary of State and the Government of the Federated Malay States have not been governed by financial considerations. They are, however, satisfied that if gambling were at once prohibited the prohibition would be ineffectual. The licensed houses would be abolished, but their place would be taken by secret gambling halls, where gambling would be carried on without any of the restrictions now imposed, and in circumstances likely to lead to frequent quarrels and disturbances of the peace. Even in the small area of the Straits Settlements, where gambling is prohibited by law, it has been found to be impossible entirely to prevent the existence of such establishments, and the greater area and more scattered population of the Federated Malay States would render the task much more difficult there than it is in the neighbouring colony. There is also a practical certainty that the issue of a prohibition, which could not be made off-ster, would lead to the corruption of the native police force by bribery and blackmail. In these circumstances the Secretary of State considers it better to proceed slowly and to endeavour to accustom the Chinese population by degrees to the idea of prohibition. As regards the period within which it may be possible to effect the total abolition of licensed gambling, I would refer the hon. member to the answer which I gave in this House on November 28th to the hon. member for Hoxton. I can suggest no exact date, but I can assure my hon. friend that His Majesty's Government are no less anxious than he is to put an end to the existing system as soon as it is possible to do so without causing greater evils than those which it is desired to remove.

MANILA'S ENGINEERING FEAT.

One of the most gigantic works of construction that has been undertaken in the Philippines since the building of the famous highway leading to the summer capital in Baguio, Benguet, is the installation of the new water system for the supply to the city of Manila of water of a mean low temperature and in quantity such that there shall never be any scarcity for all purposes, says the *Cablenews*.

For some months past this work of construction has been going on silently and but little has been heard of it. In order to give the public some idea of the magnitude of the task and the progress that has been made it may be said that the supply that will always be on hand of a pure water of a much lower temperature than that now available will be sufficient to allow the people of Manila abundance for all purposes for at least 120 days even though nature should fail to replenish the supply.

This is to be attained by the construction of a dam between two mountains of marble at a point where nature has provided an ideal spot for such an artificial construction. This dam is to be of solid masonry and will rest on a foundation twenty feet deep in the solid bed rock at the foot of the mountain. The dam itself will tower 75 feet into the air and will seal the entrance to the gorge that the water that will not get behind it will form a lake over two miles long and containing two billions and five hundred million gallons of water. The present water supply for the city of Manila is drawn from the Marikina River at Santolan, pumped through cast iron pipes to an elevation on the hill to the west of the pumping station, and thence runs by gravity through a snow conduit and cast iron pipe to the present deposits.

The deposits consist of a double series of underground chambers and has a capacity of about 60,000 cubic meters, or approximately 16,000,000 gallons. The work was built by the municipality under Spanish government during the years from 1878 to 1892 and were opened to the public use July 24th, 1892.

The new scheme of the system of water supply, due to Mr. J. F. Case, chief engineer of this department, takes the water for Manila from the Marikina River at a point situated in an extreme suburb of the town of San Mateo, about 16 miles above Santolan, the intake of the present water supply system.

At the initial point of this work, by means of a dam and its corresponding gates, a section of the river is to be converted into a reservoir of 2,500,000,000 gallons capacity, at an elevation of about 212 feet above sea level.

The dam is to be curved and the section a gravity one. It is to be built so as to resist earthquakes and any other forces that might endanger the safety of the structure. The largest freshets can sweep over its entire crest and will fall upon the immense boulders that lie at its base.

The work of construction is going on rapidly. The reservoir from which the water will be distributed throughout the city is being constructed by the Manila Construction Company to whom the contract was made by the Manila, Lord and Bishop Company. Work was begun on the excavation last April and about one eighth is now finished. It is a mile from the old deposits at a point situated about 112 feet above the level of the sea, constructed so as to contain 50,000 gallons and from it water the present reservoir of 16,000,000 gallons capacity remaining as a reserve deposit, the new reservoir will be rectangular in shape, 20 feet deep and 550 by 750 feet inside measurement.

The plant on the ground consists of machinery that can handle 1,000 tons of material per day. From the dam to the distributing reservoir the water will flow by its own gravity, passing through iron pipes of 42 inches in diameter for a distance of 10 1/2 miles, wherein the force of gravitation exactly counteracts the resistance of the hydraulic gradient and no great resistance in the walls of the conduit is required. This tunnel section begins at the distributing reservoir and extends 4 1/2 miles therefrom.

The tunnel is being bored by the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company and one mile of it has already been driven. Work is going on at twenty different points and progress to the extent of about 2,500 feet per month is being made. The drive is being made through globe stone and varies in depth from the surface of the ground to 200 feet below it. It is being bored at a grade of 1 to 5,000. It is to be lined with concrete and wherever it crosses the small streams or ravines it meets in its path it is carried on reinforced concrete caissons or bridges according to circumstances. It has a diameter of 5 feet and is horseshoe in shape.

The water from the distributing reservoir will be carried by means of the present system plus the necessary increase, so that the most extreme suburbs of the city will be amply supplied.

WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st January:—

	LEVEL.	1906.	1907.
Tytan	20 ft. 9 in. 7 ft.	Below overflow. Below overflow.	
Bywatal	28 ft. 3 in. 28 ft. 2 in.		
Pokfahm	23 ft. 4 in. 14 ft. 0 in.		
Wongnaichong	45 ft. 3 in. 15 ft. 10 in.		
		STORAGE GALLONS.	
Tytan	231,440,000	324,150,000	
Bywatal	nil	nil	
Pokfahm	18,300,000	36,000,000	
Wongnaichong	nil	13,074,000	
Total	249,740,000	373,224,000	

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA AND HILL DISTRICT DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

	1905.	1906.
Consumption ..	113,799,000	114,383,000 gallons
Estimated population	231,300	236,100
Consumption per head per day	158	156 gallons
Intermittent supply to the Western and Central Rider Main Districts during the whole of December 1905 and to the Eastern District from the 15th December 1905. Intermittent supply to the whole of the Rider Main Districts during December 1906.		

CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN KOWLOON PENINSULA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

	1905.	1906.
Consumption ...	15,225,000	16,481,000 gallons
Estimated population	76,850	82,450
Consumption per head per day	6.4	6.4 gallons
The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.		

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

December 7th.

A CRITIC OF KING EDWARD.

"La France Conquise" which has for subtitle "Edmond VII and Clemenceau," is the name of the book which M. Flourens, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, has just brought out. Being a noted Anglophobe, we are not surprised at the author running down Great Britain, and crediting Edward the Peacemaker, as His Majesty has just been called by nations, with anything but a flattering rôle. M. Flourens is one of the few Frenchmen left who still hates England, and refuses to be converted to rational common sense. This is all the more regrettable as M. Flourens is a capable man, and did good work when at the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the Quai d'Orsay. The following is M. Flourens' portrait of Le Bon Roi Edmond as Great Britain's popular Sovereign is familiarly called by Parisians of today:—"An attentive and sagacious observer, knowing perfectly the strength and the weakness of all the statesmen of two continents, having learned from the Orient to the Occident the secrets of all the courts, the mysteries of all the chancelleries, Edward VII., when he mounted the throne, had fewer illusions than anyone else as to the difficulties of the present or the dangers of the future." The author is less complimentary as to the uses to which King Edward put his acknowledged talents. "His Majesty," he proceeds, "at once applied his hand to that which was most pressing—to create trouble for France with Germany on the one hand, and with Japan on the other, to set by the ears the empire of the Mikado, whose force he knew, and the empire of the Czar, whose secret, weakness and rottenness he was well aware of and to complete, by an interior revolution, Russia's disasters abroad, thus putting that country for a long time hors de combat—these were the signs by which King Edward signified his accession to power." King Edward has happily received so many tributes for the splendid work he has done that he can well afford to completely ignore such base accusations.

COMMON SENSE KILLS BITTERNESS.

The book is certain to cause considerable amusement among all those who fully know what England is and who appreciate King Edward's rôle as a model Sovereign. It is sufficiently gratifying to think that the bitter remarks of M. Flourens are not likely to win the support of common sense Frenchmen, who unlike the ex-Minister, hold England and her King in higher esteem, having seen with their own eyes what things really are. According to M. Flourens, the present aim of England, now that she has succeeded in putting Russia out of the way of doing any harm for a long time, is to lower the might of Germany, for Germany is "the only Power capable of disputing with England the command of the world, and, perhaps, some day, even the empire of the sea." That is why, remarks M. Flourens, Edward VII. is anxious to isolate Germany, and then provoke a European war, in which England has nothing to lose. To accomplish that end, however, it was necessary that England should have a champion on the continent, and France was selected to play the part. Now that France is hard to play with Britain, says M. Flourens—"Edward VII. reigns in London and governs in Paris. In France his authority has for its interests men whose devotion has been signalled all their lives by their hostile animosity in serving the interests of his policy. Like Gambetta, Clemenceau is a declared partisan of England, but he conceives it in another fashion. Gambetta (whose dying words to his friends were, "Never fall out with England") wished to see France stronger; Clemenceau desires the triumph of Britain's world wide policy to the detriment even of the interests of France." No wonder M. Flourens is angry with the Prime Minister of France. Referring to the record of the now Premier M. Clemenceau (the Joe Chamberlain of France) the author says:—"His public life is known to us all. From the first day to the last, by his pen as well as by his voice, he has demolished France to the profit of England. Clemenceau has been the axe with which Edward VII. has hewn down the last ramparts of French independence, the obstacles which stood in the way of his conquest. To-day he is the red which he uses to lead the politicians who consciously or unconsciously have opened the way to him." "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

After reading M. Flourens' book, the only one conclusion arrived at is, that England which is not an insular but a Continental Power, having need of an Army, is determined to make use of the Army of France, and that when the time comes "Portofino Albion" will not hesitate to use it against Germany or any other Power which stands in the way of England's vast ambitions. It is needless to add that M. Flourens' opinions will meet with scanty sympathy from the majority of his fellow-countrymen, who prefer to abide by the repeated proofs which France has had of England's good will since the accession of King Edward. To have written a book in such a vein, must have proved a great relief to its author, who for years had been patiently waiting for an opportunity to disclose his sentiments of ill-will against a friendly country and last but not least, an unquestionable friendly Monarch.

MOROCCO.

Morocco is very much on the brain of Frenchmen just now, not that any very serious trouble is expected, as France and Spain are quite ready to cope with any emergency, should the unexpected arise. The situation in Morocco which has been grave, is likely to remain alarming for several months to come in the opinion of the best informed here and only

the strictest vigilance on the part of France and Spain, the two countries authorized by the Powers to police Morocco, will avoid bloodshed. There is far more behind the present crisis than the general public is aware of; Germany, whose mysterious ways as regards Morocco of late have created so much suspicion, is the country to closely watch henceforth. She is certain to raise an objection to the landing of troops by France particularly in Morocco, though perfectly legal according to the conditions agreed to at the Algiers Conference. The intention of the Sultan of Morocco to proceed in great state to Tangier to greet Admiral Touchard and Vice-Admiral Matta, the respective commanders-in-chief of the French and Spanish squadrons, by way of showing the Muslim population that His Moroccan Majesty approves the measures taken by the Powers to restore order in Morocco, may only be a stratagem to catch a mackerel. If it should have, as very few believe, the happiest results in smoothing away present difficulties, all the better. On the contrary, the French view it as a pretext for throwing dust into the eyes of France. Whatover the future may have in store, France and Spain will act in perfect accordance with the wishes of the Powers. The Sultan will do his best to gain time; he may even go as far as consulting Germany, if he has not done so already, and act accordingly. "This is the reason why France is so closely watching the 'Power' at the back of the Sultan, which for some time past has been so busy pulling the strings. Germany still denies having anything to do with the present crisis, though she finds it a difficult task to convince the Powers. 'Germany,' the French observe, 'will do well not to go too far, otherwise her interference will cost her dearer than she thinks.'"

BIG GUNS.

French armaments are now engaged in the manufacture of the big 12.5 in. guns recently adopted as the new model heavy armament for the French Dreadnought battleships. It is stated in the French service papers that these guns throw a shell of 440 kilograms or 880 lbs. with an initial velocity of 875 metres. The big guns now mounted on the English Dreadnoughts throw only, it is claimed, a projectile 384 kilograms (845 lbs), while the heaviest German projectile only weighs 240 kilos (529 lbs).

TOO MANY GENERALS.

It is a most singular thing that while England suffers from a plethora of Colonels, France is simultaneously affected with a surplus of generals. According to the summary of the commission on army estimates just presented to Parliament, seventy-five generals might comfortably be dispensed with, when there would remain enough to command all the units that France could put in the field. The generals for whom no vacancy exists are ten years too old a good reason or excuse for striking these worthy "braves" off the active list. The Commission recommends that the age for retirement for Brigadier-Generals and generals of division should be reduced from sixty and sixty-five years respectively to sixty years for both ranks. It is further proposed to reduce the number of infantry officers from 14,000 to 12,000. Is France contemplating disarming after all?

BONI'S DEBTS.

The numerous creditors who sued Count Boni de Castellane and his wife are to be pitied, for their claims are not likely to be honoured. M. Cruppi who so ably defended his client, the ex-Countess, or Mme. Anna Gould, as she now desires to be called, in her divorce case against her husband, is almost certain to prove as successful in the last act of the Castellane comedy with which the courts are again engaged. Beyond paying her share to the tradesmen who have really supplied her with goods, the ex-Countess intends to do nothing else. She disclaims all liability to money-lenders, and for such articles as were supplied to her spendthrift husband for other women, or for the Court to sell again—which articles the ex-Countess never saw at all. "There are eighteen creditors," said M. Cruppi, "who claim £120,000, and now claims for which my client is not responsible are coming in every day. The Count, who spent £1,644,000 in eleven years, must now do the best he can; the Countess has rights her husband more than once, and intends to do so no longer. If equally as extravagant as her husband, according to M. Millerand's declaration, it was all her own money, and to expect her to be responsible for or call upon her to pay her husband's debts would be anything but fair-play, much less justice."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

M. Fallières has added to his popularity as President of the French Republic by discovering a way out of the capital punishment dilemma, which is as essentially French as it is simple. While Parliament has left capital punishment as the legal penalty for murder, it abolished the credits necessary for carrying it into effect. The problem required to be solved as soon as possible considering the fact that there were several criminals condemned to die, while there existed no legal machinery for killing them. M. Fallières quickly put his wits to work, and hit upon the following practical solution, which had the advantage of effecting a great saving of his precious time. Negro, a man lying under sentence of death, which could not be carried out, appealed to the President for a reprieve. It is a tradition on such occasions for the doomed man's counsel to attend and argue the reasons for mercy before the Chief of the State. M. Fallières quickly brought about reform in this direction. Since the Legislature refused to allow money for executions every condemned murderer has now a right to reprieve, and as a matter of course, hence no need for hearing arguments, nothing like displaying logic in business.

A TALL STORY.

So Dr. Stephanie Ledue, professor at the Ecole de Médecine at Nantes, reverts the signal honour of having discovered how to grow artificial flowers. The Dr. claims to have solved the great problem of producing certain forms of vegetation by entirely artificial means. The chief characteristic of these plants is that no one of their consistent parts is vegetable—no living element enters into their composition. The seed and the soil, as well as the plants themselves, are entirely artificial. Yet the plants germinate, develop and behave in all respects exactly like a real vegetable. M. Ledue makes his seeds of one part of sulphate of copper to two parts of glucose, and plants them in a liquid bed of gelatine and ferrocyanide of potassium and sea-salt. So planted, the seeds develop either on or below the surface according to the depth of the "culture-bed," giving birth to aquatic plants resembling in an astonishing degree those produced by nature. Nor is this all, for these artificial plants possess the same properties as natural growths and respond in the same manner to the action of heat and light.

JOHN ROYCOTTED.

In addition to being divorced from his wife, and left to pay his numerous creditors the best he can out of nothing, Count Boni de Castellane has been further punished for his misdeeds by being boycotted by his colleagues in the Chamber of Deputies. As he was about to ascend the tribune yesterday to speak on the Morocco question, the house began to empty quickly as a sign of contempt. He was elegantly dressed, and wore a beautifully fitting frock coat. He delivered a furious attack on M. Delcasse who ignored his presence and merely followed the example of other deputies and ex-ministers by strolling out. The Count continued to vociferate in spite of all, until the last man left him in disgust; then the Count departed stung to the quick in the finish by the behaviour of his former friends and colleagues. If, as is rumored, he resigns, he will at once become a pauper, as then he will not have as much as 25 francs a day—his present salary as deputy. Certainly he never expected, to be so severely dealt with in Parliament. As an Ishmael, his hand is now against every man, and every man's hand is against him.

WAR BUDGET.

The Budget of the Ministry of War for the ensuing year has just been laid before the Chamber. The total amount asked for the home forces during 1937 is £28,992,630, or an increase of £291,265, as compared with 1936. The strength of the Army taken as a base for these figures consists of 28,372 officers, 550,390 men, 677 officers of the gendarmerie or country police, 24,135 foot and mounted police, and 141,146 horses.

SCOTLAND AND THE SCOTS GREYS.

LORD ROBERTSON'S REMARKABLE PROTEST.

A national meeting of protest against the proposal of the War Office to remove the Cavalry Regiment from Scotland, convened by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, was held last night in the St. Andrew Hall, Edinburgh. The Lord Provost, in moving a resolution protesting against the proposal, said that Mr. Haldane had been able to give a pledge that he would do everything in his power to respect the national sentiment of Scotland in this matter, and had pledged the honour of the Government and of the Army Council that they would, if it were humanly possible, restore the Cavalry Regiment to Scotland. I should not have been so recent to-night, but there is no such pledge. Three causes are alleged as reasons for not granting our just and reasonable request. The first is the sanitary condition of Piershill Barracks; the second is economy, what I think is called in the letter a wise frugality—(laughter)—and thirdly, military considerations. Should like to deal very briefly with each of these.

Are Piershill Barracks so very insalubrious? We are informed on good authority that the health of the Scots Greys never was better than it is at the present moment. (Cheers.) We have reason to believe that very slight structural alterations would be sufficient to put them in a fair and sound sanitary condition. When the Greys take their leave they are to be replaced at once by a force of Artillery. (Laughter.) I am not in the least under the impression that there will be the same number of Artillerymen housed in Piershill Barracks as there are Cavalrymen now, but I am under the impression that if they are so insalubrious for the Cavalry they cannot be entirely wholesome for the Artillery. (Laughter.) The second point is the point of economy. Mr. Haldane says it would cost £200,000 and the Chancellor of the Exchequer says he cannot afford £200,000. I admire frugality, and I think frugality is generally the wisest course, but there is such a thing as unwise frugality—(cheers)—and if for the want of £200,000 you are going to remove and stir up the hidden forces and animosities of the Scottish nation, which have long been dormant, you will find your £200,000 has better not have been saved. (Cheers.) I admire frugality; but why is frugality always to be exercised at the expense of Scotland and at the expense of no other part of the United Kingdom? (Cheers.) The Green Island of Erida is green, I think, chiefly because it is so profusely watered with British gold. (Laughter and cheers.) England gets whatever it wants—barracks, I believe, built in the middle of Salisbury Plain that they can find little or no use for at present. England can get what she wants because England and I suppose, is the predominant partner. But Scotland, if she asks for ever so little, is always refused and always starved. Mark my words, if you let this opportunity slip you will never get your Cavalry back again. (Cheers.)

We come now to the military consideration. I am, of course, not able to bandy words on military matters with the Army Council or the Secretary for War, whose experience is so fresh and green. (Laughter.) But I would remind him that there is a question closely connected with the welfare of the Army which has frequently given Army Councils and Secretaries for War matter for consideration, the question of recruiting. The Scots Greys are full of recruits. Why is this? They would not obtain these recruits if they were in the heart of England. They get these recruits because they appear to the recruits of Scotland—(cheers)—and are placed in the capital of Scotland. (Cheers.) I would beg

Ministers not to leave the national factor out of sight. (Cheers.) It is quite true that Scotland has been deprived of many of her prerogatives, but she retains her traditions and she retains her nationality. I deplore the answer from the Army Council because it ignores the national spirit. If I written not by Mr. Haldane a good Scotsman, but by some bureaucrat in a back-room at the War Office, swaddled in red tape, on margins carefully ruled for the purpose in the most official style, and by the most official mind. (Cheers.) These are the minds that lead a country to disaster. (Cheers.) There is a tendency among statesmen of both parties to ignore the claims of Scotland. (Hear, hear.) We in Scotland are treated as if we were of no account at all. Is our nationality of no account to the Army? I am not one of those who agree with Mr. Carnegie in the controversy he rather wantonly raised in New York the other day. (Cheers.) I hold if you take Scotland out of our military history you cut out some of the most precious pages of the volume. (Cheers.) Is it that we contribute nothing to the revenues of the country? I say it is notorious that Scotland pays her full share. Are we always to be treated as a sort of milch cow to the empire? (Cheers.) Are we simply to be milked and to receive nothing in return? We not merely send up soldiers and shakels to London. We send another body as powerful and weighty, if they chose—the Scottish members of Parliament. I am far from exhorting them to turbulence. I do not wish them to take the example of the rough members of the House of Commons. (Laughter.) I am far from wishing that they should show any subordination to the Government, but I am certain that if they chose to put pressure on the Government they would extract an answer very different from that which we have received. (Cheers.) We are living under the benefits of the Treaty of Union, an instrument of a general character which stripped us of much if it gave us much. The time may come when, if it is friction continues, the Scottish relation may be compelled to examine more strictly into the benefits received from the Treaty of Union. (Cheers.)

THE STANDARD OF NAVAL STRENGTH.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DECLINE.

There was a large attendance at the Royal United Services Institution on December 6th to hear a lecture by Lieutenant Carlisle Bellairs, M.P., on "The Standard of Naval Strength." The chair was taken by Admiral Sir R. H. Harris, and among those present were Admiral the Hon. Sir E. B. Fremantle, Admiral Sir C. Campbell, Admiral Sir C. A. Bridge, Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, Sir W. White, and Captain R. Berkeley. Sir R. Harris having briefly introduced the lecturer, Lieutenant Carlisle Bellairs, in opening his paper, quoted various political leaders to the effect that the Navy is outside party politics, and then reminded his audience that his last paper, in 1934, condemned the expenditure of previous years. The danger now was that we appeared to be swinging to the other extreme. Our people lacked historic sense, which should, as in Germany, be cultivated in the schools, so as to avoid reactions from one extreme to another, for when the danger foreseen by a few was viable to all we had a wasteful panic. (Hear, hear.) Speaking of the personnel he declared that the tendency of invention was towards faster ships and smaller crews. The chief waste of naval war would be the opposite to that of land war, in that it was a loss of material, rather than of personnel. After a few months of war we were likely to have a redundancy of men, particularly in the engine-room complements under the protection deck, where there would be few casualties unless the ship sank. The advantage was that the fighting and navigating branches on the engine room were concentrated on the other side of the ship, so as to avoid reactions from one extreme to another, for when the danger foreseen by a few was viable to all we had a wasteful panic. (Hear, hear.) 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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
To be sold
By Order of the Mortgagee
On TUESDAY,
the 22nd day of January, 1907, at 3 p.m., in the afternoon, by Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

BEING all that piece or parcel of ground situate lying and being at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered at the Land Office as SECTION D OF MARINE LOT No. 54 together with the mortgage or mortgages thereon now known as No. 131, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. The said premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years and for the further term of 924 years respectively created therein by a Crown Lease and Extension thereof respectively dated the 11th day of June, 1815, and the 2nd day of November, 1857, subject to the payment of the sum of \$2400 being a proportion of the rent and the performance of the covenants in the said Lease and Extension reserved and contained.

For further particulars, apply to
WILKINSON & GIBST,
Solicitors for the Vendor.

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1907. [182]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from the ship on the 11th instant. Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the 11th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1907. [181]

OLD STAMPS.

WE wish to BUY Old issues of STAMPS from all Countries, also the Stamps now in use.

We will take any quantity, and pay High Prices in U.S. Gold. We ask only that the Stamps be in good condition and clear off paper. Correspondence invited. We would be pleased to make ourselves known to you. We will return a memo of all Stamps received with Prices paid for each kind. Address—JOHN P. COOPER, Stamp Importers, 33, Peters Place, Red Bank, N.J., U.S.A.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. [167]

ROTHEN MARK LODGE, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the
ROTHEN MARK LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL on MONDAY, the 14th January, at 8 for 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. [169]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

Between MELCHERS & CO., Plaintiffs,
and
The TUNG TAI FIRM, Defendants

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Writ of Foreign Attachment returnable on the 17th day of January, 1907, against all the property movable and immovable of the above named Defendant CHU WAI NAM has been issued in this action pursuant to Section 423 of the Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure. Dated this 2nd day of January, 1907.
DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,
139
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.

PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON.

HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINE DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSARY, Manila, P.I., December 10, 1906.

SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this Office until 11 o'clock a.m. April 10, 1907, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of a standing bidder, for the furnishing and delivery of six million six hundred thousand (6,600,000) pounds of FROZEN FRESH BEEF and two hundred thousand (200,000) pounds of FROZEN FRESH MUTTON to the Subsistence Department at Manila, P.I., during the year ending June 30, 1908. The accepted Beef and Mutton will be admitted free of customs duties. The United States reserves the right to decrease the amount called for in the contract by not to exceed 40 per cent upon reasonable notice to the Contractor, or to increase the amount called for with the consent of the Contractor. Each proposal must be accompanied by a bidder's guarantee in the amount of \$20,000, or by certified check for that amount on a bank of approved standing in Manila. The bidder to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond, the penalty of which will be fixed by the Chief Commissary. Information furnished on application. Envelopes so stating proposals should be marked: "Proposals for FROZEN FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON FOR FISCAL YEAR 1908, to be opened April 10, 1907," and addressed to the undersigned. A. L. SMITH, Col., A.C.G., U.S. Army, Chief Commissary.

Headquarters Philippine Division, Manila, P.I., December 10, 1906.

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NOTICES OF FIRMS

BY Order of the Board of Directors I have This Day handed over the Management of the Local Branch of the DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK to Mr. F. JUNG.

H. SUTER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1907. [185]

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT HUNTER BRUCE in our Firm CEASED on 31st December, 1906.

We have Admitted Mr. WILLIAM WILSON and Mr. RICHARD NIKOLAUS ONLY Partners in our Firm from This Date.

Amey, 1st January, 1907. [133]

WANTED
WANTED AT ONCE—Efficient
STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST
(Hemington). Apply Stating Age, Nationality, Speeds, Experience and Salary.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. [161]

WANTED.
A STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.

Apply to—
THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1907. [147]

SITUATION WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE CLERK with 6 years' experience in Mercantile Firms, bearing Good References, WANTS SITUATION. Coast Ports no objection. "R.E."

Apply to—
"Care of Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. [173]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 8, Connaught Road, on SATURDAY, 26th January, 1907, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1906, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 23rd January, until SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1907, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [178]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1932 for One Share numbered 43, on which the Sum of \$35 has been paid up, standing in the name of JOHN C. BERNARD, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Society on or before the 1st day of March next, a new Certificate for the said share will be issued by the Society and the old Certificate will thereafter be held as Null and Void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. J. SAUNDERS,
Secretary. [148]

INSURANCES

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents. [114]

THE NETHERLANDS LLOYD OF AMSTERDAM & BATAVIA.

(FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.)

THE Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at current rates.

LUTGENS, EISENMANN & Co.,
Agents. [124]

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents. [29]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1905 £17,837,119.

A. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000

PAY-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0

FIRE FUNDS... 3,387,220 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents. [1349]

CLEARANCE SALE.

AT CHEAPEST PRICE.
SILVER WARE AND IVORY.

JAPANESE TEA SETS.

LACQUERED WARE.

CHINESE PORCELAIN WARE.

Apply to—
KANG LEE,
No. 4, Queen's Road Central,
Opposite Connaught Hotel.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1906. [2297]

THE PREMISES known as No. 199, WAN CHAI ROAD, now occupied by Messrs. Macdonald & Co.'s Engineering Works. Possession, 1st February, 1907.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1907. [155]

TO LET—(WELL FURNISHED).

BIRNAM BROS., CONDUIT ROAD.

EIGHT-roomed House—Billiard Room, with full-size Table, 3 Bath-rooms, Drying Room, Store-room and Pantry—Good Tennis Lawn, Electric Light and Bells, and Telephone. For view 3 months, from 1st April.

Apply to—
"Care of 'China Mail' Office."
Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. [168]

TO LET.

2 FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Praya East, near East Point.

Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. [137]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS Small Office on Second Floor.

Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1907. [150]

AUCTIONS

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-REBEIRO,
Auctioneer.

FAVOURED with instructions, will sell without reserve by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 10th January, 1907, at 2.30 p.m., at his SALES ROOM, at No. 8, Queen's Road Central, J-A-P-A-N-E-S-E-C-U-R-I-T-Y.

Comprising—VASES of every description, BRONZE FIGURES, LACQUERED WARE, SCENES, WATER COLOURS, PICTURES, FRAMES, etc., etc.

Terms—As usual.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1907. [179]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd January, 1907, commencing at 3 p.m., on Board the "RAMBLER," the following—

H.M. Surveying Vessel
"RAMBLER."

GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL PREMIUM BONDS.

WE are the Largest Dealers in the World of these attractive Securities
WRITE to us at once for our Year Book giving full particulars.

WHAT ARE PREMIUM BONDS?
 They are high-class and absolutely safe Securities, payable to Bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical Drawings either with Cash Premiums varying from £10 to £10,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

OUR UNRIVALLED COMBINATIONS.
 Comprised of the most advantageous Bonds, may be purchased by convenient monthly payments ranging from 15/- to £20.

Lists of drawings published fortnightly. Premiums collected free of charge.

MELVILLE, GLYN & Co. 3, RUE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS (France). 153

Nature's Own Food

The concentrated nourishment of Fresh Milk

PLASMON

One ounce contains more food value than a beef steak.

TRY **PLASMON** OATS Go twice as far as COCOA any others

The best beverage

to take with your food is cocoa, and the best cocoa is Van Houten's Cocoa. It does not retard digestion, it assists it.

"Easy of assimilation and digestion."—*The Lancet.*
 "Extremely easy of digestion, light and nourishing."—*Court Journal.*

van Houten's Cocoa
 A Cocoa you can Enjoy.

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AUCTIONEER.
C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO,
 Auctioneer, Consignments solicited. Account Sales rendered, and advertisement effected promptly. No. 84, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

BOOKBINDING.
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
 The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.
SINGON & CO.
 Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry, Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Commission Agents. 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street (1st Street West of Central Market). Telephone No. 515.

PHOTOGRAPHER.
M. MUMBY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
 Bromide and Cyanotype Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's Road Central.

PRINTING.
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE
 Proofs read by Englishman

TYPEWRITERS.
F. A. V. RIBEIRO,
 Typewriting Work Undertaken, Cleaned, Repaired, Overhauled. Charges moderate. (late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau) 84, Queen's Road Central (First floor).

COME AND INSPECT
 Our Special Varieties of ARTISTIC VIEW POSTCARDS. ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS, ALBUMS AND OTHER PHILATELIC GOODS. At PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS. **GRACA & CO.** Hongkong Hotel Corridor. Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. 123

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
WITH CHAMBER FOR 10 CARTRIDGES
PIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905 45

FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON
LADIES' AND GENTS' BOOTS AND SHOES.

PERFUMERY & TOILET REQUISITES
EASTMAN KODAKS, CAMERAS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

PRICES MODERATE.
A TACK & CO.,
 26, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
 Hongkong, 20th December, 1906. 39

The first Essential

for the preservation of the Teeth is to keep them clean by constant attention at least every morning and evening.

An Antiseptic.

Cleansing with this well known dentifrice tends still further to secure the preservation of the teeth and hygiene of the mouth.

Calvert's Tooth Powder

Cleans the Teeth

so easily, so pleasantly, and so thoroughly. That is why it is in such constant demand all over the world. SOLD BY LOCAL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Gives Satisfaction

every year to more and more people who have tested its efficacy and who value the appearance and condition of their Teeth.

Made by W. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

A LEADER ON LEADERS.

The following excerpts from the editorial column of the *Daily Telegraph* will repay reading:

A report of the serious illness of the Emperor Menelik is not only interesting in itself, but suggests reflection upon that mysterious and incalculable force which plays from time to time an equal part in the affairs and fate of all races, civilized or reformed—the power of personality.

In every sphere of human affairs there is no limit, where it is seen working at its greatest, to its magnifying, creative, or decisive influence. It is not men who matter—it is the man. The average are not masters of their lives. Their destiny depends upon the continued capacity of the few. Multitudes without leadership are mobs. It is the combining and directive spell of dominating leadership which evokes irresistible order out of human chaos.

Nature is always capable of running to numbers; the lower the type the more lavishly she produces it; but she economizes genius, like diamonds, and the simile is appropriate, for personality depends upon an intense crystallization, as it were, of some form of living power whether it be the force of intelligence which penetrates, of character which resists, or of will which leads to swift and efficient decision. But whatever form may be taken by the quality, it is a dominating—and in which the world is, perhaps, not so rich as it was—courage, or simply physical, is one of the indispensable constituents. It is one of the oldest lessons of human experience, and among the most continually refreshed by modern example, that for ultimate victory, when associated with any tolerable degree of sense and judgment, there are always nearly unlimited possibilities. It is essential to the higher forms of success that there should be some quality to weigh a risk before you take it. But a man with the imagination to conceive a fine enterprise, with the nerve to attempt it, will win or lose, and with the perseverance to follow the sustained and concentrated labour which must enter into the execution will rarely be found to fail. If his arrow does not hit the utmost mark he shot at, it will probably go higher and further than if he had a lower or a shorter aim in view. There is obviously no shallower fallacy than to take quite literally the saying that genius is the infinite capacity for taking pains. Mediocrity is often found to possess that quality in an eminent degree. Indomitable perseverance is requisite in the second place, but unless there is some exceptional quality of insight or feeling—some original fire of heart or mind—to inspire and direct the subsequent application, no efforts of industry will secure the results which genius achieves. For otherwise than by its fruits it is not to be known. There is no such thing as genius in the abstract; never can vindicate itself by any method but that of concrete achievement. It is generally found to secure success by flying in the teeth of probability, and its works are apt to appear impracticable until they are done. Fama is then a form of payment by results.

We are so accustomed to associate the conception of personality with the idea of that mental brilliancy which often, but unfortunately, attends it that we overlook the fundamental attribute of character. The case of Menelik himself is in point. That potentate will not leave a thought or a phrase to the world which was not familiar before, but his career in one sphere has been none the less potent, and the environment in which his energy and resolution have been displayed only make them the more remarkable. For weak or ill, amid the shifting and drifting shoals of ordinary international politics, he has proved, as the strong man is apt to do, a fact as immovable as his own rocks. He has been a local Bismarck, not because he approached, even remotely, the qualities of that giant, but because his relative stature exceeded that of those around as conspicuously as the figure of the Titan of German unification reared itself above the heads of the German masses whom, in very despite of their own theorizing and eloquent wisdom, he compelled to be one. The lesson is the more impressive as coming from generation to generation. A British expedition, it was still believed that the globe, in its entirety, was fated to be controlled by the white race. It was supposed that the innumerable nationalities of Asia were doomed to perish. The Great Powers laid their hands upon the map of Africa. That famous scramble effected a more extraordinary redistribution of territory than history had ever witnessed. By stroke of the open innumerable square miles were disposed of. Some twenty millions of dark mankind were handed over at the green-board of diplomacy to the philanthropic authority of the King of the Belgians. When a flag was planted upon a coast, vast spaces of hinterland were supposed to be annexed by that symbolic action. A continent, touched for the first time by the foot of a European, was partitioned right and left. Napoleon, from first to last, never gave away a title as much territory as the Powers presented to each other. It seemed as though the independence of Abyssinia were doomed as a matter of course. That hard-shelled nucleus was a rather more stubborn subject of operations than the rest, but very few thought that it would resist what may be called the iron network of European conquest. But when the hour struck in that Switzerland of the sub-tropics, it found the man. Menelik's ability for rule welded his people together. Alone among all the races from Tangier to Table Bay—for Morocco will probably pay for the consequences of not

possessing a Menelik—the Abyssinian tribes have asserted and preserved their independence. Nothing but the power of a governing personality could have brought them together and held them together. There is nothing else like this upon the map of Africa, and though other causes besides the influence upon which were laying stress have contributed to the maintenance of Abyssinian freedom, the fact itself stands out as isolated and conspicuous as the peak of Teneriffe rising over the level floor of the sea.

There are other illustrations in politics. Paul Kruger was a peasant to the end, but he had immense genius of character. His obstinacy was as massive as a granite boulder, and the British Empire came somewhat nearer to shattering itself upon that obstacle than it is even now pleasant to reflect. In Mexico, Porfirio Diaz, a veteran dictator, far more remarkable for capacity and purpose than Menelik, has not only preserved up to the present the national existence of his country, but has utterly suppressed the anarchy which has wasted every other Latin-American State in a greater or less degree. He has been longer in power than any other ruler living, and his regime has been unquestionably the most efficient system of purely personal government in the world. Russia, more than any country in existence, suffers for lack of the man capable of controlling the many; converting the frantic chaos of revolutionary and reactionary violence into an ordered and steady march towards a reasonable goal. American politics are vitalized through and through by the personality of President Roosevelt, who is not only revivifying wider plans than were conceived by any occupant of the White House before him, but is compelling the whole population of the United States to move with the workings of his own mind. Mr. Clemenceau's gift of leadership is a fascinating study in itself, and it is opening unmistakably a new era of active statesmanship in France. Democracy in this country is likely to be a standing danger to the empire until an Imperialist of magnitude and over-mastering personality once more arises amongst us to wield the same power over the British masses that Mr. Roosevelt exerts over the American masses. Nor does this doctrine apply in any special manner to public affairs. The directing ability of an individual will always be found to be behind every great achievement in business. This is precisely why boards of directors, when a limited company is formed, have so often found themselves wholly unable to carry on, with anything approaching the former measure of success, the great organizations which were originally created by a single personality. "They bought the business," observes Mr. Andrew Carnegie, "they agreed to pack the truth more neatly into a few words. The reason is probably that, while many can dream or vaguely aspire, comparatively few possess a signal measure of executive aptitude. There are many minds, there will and there must be many opinions, but it is essential that one should prevail. All committees are distinguished to their risk, and incapable of the achievements of those creative men, who, when judgment has once done its work and pointed to a conclusion, are free to act with unfettered energy for the attainment of the purposes suggested by their own faith and insight. Councils are warily and aptly to postpone the fighting, and to show that every plan of battle is bad. Wherever the power of personality ceases to dominate confusion or lethargy must reign.

FREE FIGHT IN A PARLIAMENT.

The Austrian Reichsrath was the scene of a free fight between deputies on Nov. 20th.

A vote on a Czech amendment to the Universal Suffrage Bill was declared lost by 183 to 126 votes, whereupon the Czechs who had imagined they were in a majority, began to shout, "It is a swindle."

Count Stenberg, Herr Prost, Herr Kiofso, and other Czech leaders, stormed the tribune and the president, and snatched the voting papers from his hand, tearing them to pieces. Then the Germans, seeing the president and secretary in danger, also leaped up the steps to the platform and tried to push the Czechs down. Fists were used freely. Deputy Prost swung a heavy chair as a weapon, and the Czechs in the body of the House threw inkpots at the president and secretaries.

The fight lasted several minutes, during which the president, Count Vetter, suspended the sitting and left the House. The Prime Minister Baron Beck, then appeared, and attempted to calm the angry spirits, but while he was talking Herr Kiofso caught sight of Deputy Albrecht and shouted "Swindler!" Herr Albrecht thereupon struck Kiofso between the eyes, but other Czechs rushed to the rescue, and another general fight began.

The floor of the House was strewn with buttons, studs, cuffs, neckties, and torn clothing, and several deputies, and officials of the House were injured. The volunteer ambulance society was summoned by telephone. After half an hour's further interruption the sitting was resumed. Count Vetter expressed his indignation at the occurrences, and refused to accede to the Czech demand that the vote should be taken again.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ella's Ozone Charmant, and Lait Charmant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents. 731

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM LEITH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 10th Jan. will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th Jan., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th Jan., at 11 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1907. 153

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED, OF COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamship

"KINA," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst., A.M. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 2.30 P.M. All Claims must reach us before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1907. 159

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"JAYA," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours. Goods not cleared by the 13th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed time. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1907. 1

S.S. "OCEANIC"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London or via "Matapan" and "Dorlogno," from Havre or via "Dorlogno," from Bordeaux or via "President Leroy Lollier," in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 5 P.M., To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter, Goods remaining undelivered after MONDAY, the 14th Jan., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 14th Jan., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 14th Jan., at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1907. 12

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ HEINRICH," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 9.30 A.M. All Claims must reach us before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. 15

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SILESIA," Captain Bahle, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th Jan. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th Jan., at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1907. 1172

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA,"

having arrived from various Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate must be filed into the Godown Company within seven days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized. No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 15th January will be subject to rent.

CARLAWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1907. 14

MITSUBISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA

(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKYO.

Cable Address, "IWASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices.

1. ABC 5th, Western Union Codes used.

All Letters Addressed:

MANAGER, MITSUBISHI CO., with name of place under, BRANCH OFFICES:

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KAPATSU

SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, LONDON, YOKOHAMA.

AGENTS:

YOKOHAMA: J. ASADA, Esq.

CHUNKIANG: Messrs. GRADING & Co.

MANILA: Messrs. MACONRAE & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shinaw, Nanzatsu and Kan-Yu Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Buzen Coal.

The Head and branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals procured from the above Collieries.

T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong, No. 2, Filder Street.

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Cunliffe, Russell & Co.

10 & 12, Place de la Bourse.

SECURITIES issued by PARIS

European Govts and Municipalities offering PROSPECTUS/immense returns. PAMPHLETS

To be purchased for cash or on the "Times" system of monthly payments.

CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO. being the oldest established firm of dealers in Premium Bonds in the world, offer advantages absolutely unobtainable elsewhere. Bonds guaranteed. Exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers checked after every Drawing. Results of Drawings in English. Holders of Draw Bonds advised at once. Prizes collected free of charge. Bonds purchased "at sight." Loans granted on Premium Bonds. Services continue until last Bond drawn. All transactions confidential.

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For Nervous Exhaustion

CHAPOTEAU'S

Phosphoglycerate

OF LIME

The modern restoration of the nervous system. For brainworkers, physicians, men, teachers, students, etc., and in debility, sexual excess, dyspepsia, nervous origin and insomnia. It is truly assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAU)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAU)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAU)

6, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
 FUKUSHI MARU, Japanese str., 1,694, 20 Ito, 9th Jan. Amoy, Amoy and Swatow 8th Jan. General. Onaka Shosen Kaisha.
 HAICHING, British str., 1,267, A. E. Hodgins, 9th Jan. Poochow 5th Jan. Amoy 7th and Swatow 8th General. Douglas LaPraik & Co.
 HANSON, British str., 1,356, Spencer Wilde, 9th Jan. Shanghai and Swatow 8th Jan. General. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 HOENSTAUEN, German str., 3,490, F. Jaeger, 9th Jan. Shanghai 6th Jan. General. Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
 JAPAN, British str., 3,806, Offert, 9th Jan. Calcutta via Straits 21st Dec. General. D. Sassoon & Co.
 JOSHIN MARU, Japanese str., 702, H. Ohta, 9th Jan. Amoy, Amoy and Swatow 8th Jan. General. Onaka Shosen Kaisha.
 KAGOSHIMA MARU, Jap. str., 2,731, K. Kori, 9th Jan. Singapore 1st Jan. Cotton and Twist, &c. Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 OUPACK, British str., 2,517, Padden, 9th Jan. Shanghai 6th Jan. Ballast. Butterfield & Swire.
 PROSANT, Norwegian str., 746, Christensen, 9th Jan. Pulo Laut 9th Dec. General. Aagaard, Thoreen & Co.

CLEARANCES
 AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 Jan. 9th.
 Acon, British str., for Newcastle.
 Bayline, German str., for Vladivostok.
 Hongkong, British str., for Canton.
 Kogoshima Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
 Rajahmundry, German str., for Swatow.
 Silesia, German str., for Yokohama.
 Teluk Anson, British str., for Saigon.
 The Iain, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.
 Jan. 8th.
 MREFOO, Chinese str., for Canton.
 Jan. 9th.
 Amoy, German str., for Kaitum.
 OUPACK, British str., for Sunang.
 HALVARD, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
 HITACHI MARU, Japanese str., for Singapore.
 HUMAN, British str., for Swatow.
 KIANGHONG, Chinese str., for Hongkong.
 KITO MARU, Japanese str., for Canton.
 KWONGSANG, British str., for Shanghai.
 NANSHAN, British str., for Hongkong.
 SORHU MARU, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
 TARTAR, British str., for Vancouver.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
 The British str. Haiching reports: Fine weather throughout.
 The British str. Japan reports: Strong N.E. monsoon with heavy head sea.

VESSELS IN DOCK. Jan. 9th.
 ABERDEEN DOCKS.—Samsong, Montagu, Hongkong, Frigate, U.S.S. Pathfinder, Huichang, Z. Y. de Alencar, Kurichon, Perle, Prinz Waldemar, H.M.S. Fame, Illary.
 COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.—Petrarch.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship
 "HAICHING."
 Captain A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 10th inst., at 11 A.M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPIRAIK & Co., General Managers.
 Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. [176]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship
 "HAIMUN."
 Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 11th inst., at 11 A.M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPIRAIK & Co., General Managers.
 Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. [177]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, GYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.
 PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR: BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SIMLA."
 Captain C. D. Goldsmith, carrying H. Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this Port Bombay on SATURDAY, the 12th January, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's "CHINA," 3,000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "OSCAR," due in London on 23rd February 1907.
 Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The content and value of all packages are required.
 For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 31st December, 1906. [1]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

FOR BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA & MACASSAR.
 (Taking cargo to all ports in Netherlands India on through Bill of Lading.)

THE Steamship

"TIJANAS."
 Captain Pander, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 17th inst.
 For information as to Freight and Passage, apply to the Head Agent of the JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, (York Buildings, 1st Floor).
 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. [171]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

Sections.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SIMLA	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Goldsmith	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 12th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE &c.	NUBIA	Brit. str.	—	F. J. Fox	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 16th inst.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via PORTS	AMBERIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Schwinghammer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 15th inst.
MARSEILLES &c. via PORTS OF CALL	SALAZIE	Freestr.	—	Ailaud	MESSEGERIES MARITIMES	On 22nd inst., at 1 P.M.
BREMEN via PORTS OF CALL	SEYDLITZ	Ger. str.	—	C. Dowers	MELCHERS & CO.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
HAMBURG via PORTS	SAMBLA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Malchow	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th Feb.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 27th Feb.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, CHAGREN & BALIC PORTS	KINA	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 10th Feb.
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	HOENSTAUEN	Ger. str.	k.w.	Jaeger	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-morrow.
NAPLES, LISBON, HAVRE & HAMBURG	SILLESIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Balle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 8th Feb.
NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	v. Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd Mar.
TRIESTE &c. via SINGAPORE &c.	CHINA	Am. str.	—	Damianovich	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	About 31st inst.
NEW YORK	NUBIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd inst.
YANCOUVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	SATSUMA	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About 19th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA via JAPAN	MONTAGUE	Am. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via JAPAN	LYRA	Am. str.	—	H. C. Armstrong	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 12th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	KASATO MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. C. T. S. Filmer	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	In April.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	CHINGTUNG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
EMPIRE	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	Holmes	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	MANILA	Ger. str.	—	Minster	MELCHERS & CO.	On 1st Feb., at Noon.
TAIWAN	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	L. Dawson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SIBIRIEN	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 1st Feb., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	TIJANAP	Brit. str.	—	Emmerick	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
TSINGTAO & CHEFOO	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Edy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AMBERIA	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-day.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	TAISANG	Brit. str.	—	W. Gibb	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	About 10th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SHANGHAI	WUHU	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	GNESSEN	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 16th inst.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. W. Northcombe	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 20th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	—	H. S. Bradsher	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	KURUKAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Miller	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
TAMSUI via SWATOW & AMOY	JOSHIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Ohta	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., Daylight.
AMOY, CERU & ILOILO	FUKUSHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Ito	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SWATOW	SUNOKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & POOCHOW	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAPIRAIK & Co.	To-day, at 11 A.M.
MANILA	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. J. Robson	DOUGLAS LAPIRAIK & Co.	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
MANILA	DOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. G. Smith	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	RUBIN	Brit. str.	—	R. Almond	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. W. Underbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. E. Sawyer	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUTRANG	Brit. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	On 12th inst., at 3 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & PENANG	ISCHIA	Ital. str.	—	Dodero	CARLOWITZ & Co.	On 12th inst., at Noon.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TIJANAS	Dut. str.	—	Pander	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	About 17th inst.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.
 *SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "FOOKSANG" ... Thursday, 10th Jan., 3 P.M.
 *SHANGHAI via SWATOW "TAISANG" ... Friday, 11th Jan., daylight.
 *MANILA "LOONGSANG" ... Friday, 11th Jan., 4 P.M.
 *SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "KUTSANG" ... Saturday, 12th Jan., 3 P.M.
 * These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 * Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, (via Chingwangtao) and Yangtze Ports.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS. [18]
 Hongkong, 9th January, 1907.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon staterooms. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	Manila.	On 12th Jan. Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila.	On 19th Jan. Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS. [15]
 Hongkong, 7th January, 1907.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

For freight and further information apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL AGENTS. [16]
 Hongkong, 13th November, 1906.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SIBIRIEN"	About 26th Jan.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN and BALIC PORTS	"KINA"	About 16th Feb.

For Further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS. [9]
 Hongkong, 9th January, 1907.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers, "BRENNAN," "HAMBURG" and "HOENSTAUEN." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They have very large cabins, provided with ONLY LOWER BERTHS. The cabins are amply fitted with fans, Laundry on Board. Doctor and Stewardesses carried. These steamers call at PLYMOUTH and NAPLES. In addition to these boats, the steamers "SCANDIA" and "SILESIA" carry first-class passengers. Return tickets issued at reduced rates available for two years. Through tickets to be had to New York via Naples and Hamburg.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD.
 FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA (TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN via SHANGHAI).
 SCANDIA ... Capt. v. Dohren ... 1st February
 HAMBURG ... Capt. Filler ... 8th March

NEXT SAILINGS HOMEWARD.
 FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and HAMBURG.
 HOENSTAUEN ... Capt. Jaeger ... 11th January
 SILESIA ... Capt. Eble ... 8th February
 SCANDIA ... Capt. v. Dohren ... 22nd March
 HAMBURG ... Capt. Filler ... 5th April

FREIGHT SERVICE.
 NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD.
 FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 10th January
 FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 15th January
 FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 26th January
 NEXT SAILINGS HOMEWARD.
 VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO and ADEEN.
 Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, Also via Acon or Port Said by the "ARABIC PERSIAN SERVICE" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

*HOENSTAUEN ... NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG 11th Jan.
 AMBERIA ... FOR MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via PORTS 15th January
 SPEZIA ... FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 27th January
 *SILESIA ... NAPLES, LISBON, HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 8th February
 SAMBLA ... FOR HAMBURG via PORTS ... 10th February
 SAXONIA ... FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 22nd February
 *SCANDIA ... FOR NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 22nd March
 NUBIA ... FOR NEW YORK ... 22nd January [12]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
LYRA	4,417	H. C. Armstrong	On 12th January.
SHAWMUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	On 5th February.
TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Garlick	On 26th February.

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS. [7]
 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 5th January, 1907.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florida and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MOSCOW, NAPLES, LONDON and GENEVA, also YANKEE and THIRTEEN, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. (Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA."
 Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 12th Jan., at Noon.

At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 31st December, 1906. [4]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1907.

FOR NEW YORK.

"SATSUMA" ... 19th Jan.
 "SILK" ... 9th Feb.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
 Hongkong, 12th November, 1906. [78]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, ADEEN, DIBOULI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SALAZIE."
 Captain Ailaud, will be despatched for MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 22nd January, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports and for Australia with prompt transhipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

New sailing will be as follows: 5th Feb. S.S. "TOURANE" G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
 Hongkong, 9th January, 1907. [2]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE."
 Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

Stewardesses and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 7th January, 1907. [163]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).

Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL, to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINA."
 Captain Damianovich, will be despatched as above on or about THURSDAY, the 31st inst., P.M.

This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 5th January, 1907. [13]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

FOR SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via JAPAN PORTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Arctica*, with the English mail of the 14th December, left Singapore on Saturday, the 5th instant, at 8 a.m., and may be expected here to-day. The packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 10th Nov., and the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the sea route on the 5th December, and for despatch overland on the 12th December.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow	Haiching	Thursday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Tripartite	Thursday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Tsingtau, Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Dolphin	Thursday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Peking	Thursday, 10th, 2.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Taiwan	Thursday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai	Fukien	Friday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Amoy	Taiwan	Friday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Hainan	Friday, 11th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Penang	Hokkaido	Friday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Kuikang	Friday, 11th, 5.00 P.M.
Macao	Imo	Saturday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Ningpo and Shanghai	Imo	Saturday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila	Imo	Saturday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow and Doh	Imo	Saturday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Amoy, Cebu and Hilo	Imo	Saturday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Amoy, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Tacoma	Imo	Saturday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Amoy, Cebu, and Tacoma	Imo	Saturday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.
Amoy, Cebu, and Tacoma	Imo	Saturday, 12th, 10.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO. (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Macao, Shanghai, Manila. (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

EUROPE, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, TACOMAN. (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER (B.C.). (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Shanghai, Manila, Yokohama and Kobe. (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Shanghai, Manila, Yokohama and Kobe. (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

A RARE TREAT.

FINEST AMERICAN APPLES

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

30 CENTS A POUND.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

5, D'ARVILLE STREET, HONGKONG, and 37 and 38, ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1907.

TO-DAY.

Sale, Japanese Curries, &c., Sales Room, Mr. C. de M. C. Vieira Ribeiro, 239 p.m.

COMME ROIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS. Jan. 9th.

ON LONDON—

Telegraphic Transfer 234

Bank Bills, on demand 234

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 234

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 234

Credit, at 4 months' sight 234

Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 234

ON PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand 235

Credit, at 4 months' sight 235

ON GERMANY—

On demand 232

ON NEW YORK—

Bank Bills, on demand 55

Credit, 60 days' sight 55

ON BOMBAY—

Telegraphic Transfer 167

Bank, on demand 168

ON CALCUTTA—

Telegraphic Transfer 167

Bank, on demand 168

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank, at sight 73

Private, 30 days' sight 73

ON YOKOHAMA—

On demand 110

ON MANILA—

On demand 110

ON SINGAPORE—

On demand 4 p.m.

OPTUM.

Quotations are— Allow 1/2 cent to 1 penny.

Malwa New \$820 to per picul.

Malwa Old \$880 to per picul.

Malwa Older \$840 to per picul.

Malwa V. Old \$880 to per picul.

Persian extra quality \$650 to per picul.

Persian extra fine \$700 to per picul.

Patna New \$800 to per picul.

Patna Old \$820 to per picul.

Beasas Old \$820 to per picul.

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JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, January 9th.

COMPANY. PAID UP. QUOTATIONS.

Alhambra \$200 \$120

Banks \$125 \$80

Hongkong & S'hai \$125 \$80

National R. of China \$125 \$80

Bell's Asbestos E. A. \$125 \$80

China-Borneo Co. \$125 \$80

China Light & P. Co. \$125 \$80

China Provident \$125 \$80

Cotton Mills \$125 \$80

Ewo \$125 \$80

Hongkong \$125 \$80

International \$125 \$80

Laun Kung How \$125 \$80

Soyabone \$125 \$80

Dairy Farm \$125 \$80

Docks and Wharves \$125 \$80

H. & K. Wharf & G. \$125 \$80

H. & W. Dock \$125 \$80

New Amoy Dock \$125 \$80

Shanghai Dock and \$125 \$80

Bag, Co., Ltd. \$125 \$80

Green Island Cement \$125 \$80

Hongkong & C. Co. \$125 \$80

Hongkong Electric \$125 \$80

H. H. L. Tramways \$125 \$80

Hongkong Hotel Co. \$125 \$80

Hongkong Ice Co. \$125 \$80

Hongkong Loan Co. \$125 \$80

H'kong B. Waterboat \$125 \$80

Insurance \$125 \$80

China Fire \$125 \$80

China Traders \$125 \$80

Hongkong Fire \$125 \$80

North China \$125 \$80

Union \$125 \$80

Yangtze \$125 \$80

Land and Building \$125 \$80

Hongkong Land \$125 \$80

Hampshire's Estate \$125 \$80

Kowloon Land & B. \$125 \$80

Shanghai Land \$125 \$80

West Point Building \$125 \$80

Mining \$125 \$80

Charbonnages \$125 \$80

Rams \$125 \$80

Philippine Co. \$125 \$80

Refineries \$125 \$80

China Sugar \$125 \$80

Luxon Sugar \$125 \$80

Steamship Companies \$125 \$80

China and India \$125 \$80

Douglas Steamship \$125 \$80

H. Canton & M. Co. \$125 \$80

Indo-China S.N. Co. \$125 \$80

Star Transport Co. \$125 \$80

Shel Ferry \$125 \$80

Do. New \$125 \$80

South China M. Post. \$125 \$80

Stann Laundry Co. \$125 \$80

Stores & Dispensary \$125 \$80

Campbell, M. & Co. \$125 \$80

Fowell & Co., Wm. \$125 \$80

Watkins \$125 \$80

Watson & Co., A. S. \$125 \$80

United Asbestos \$125 \$80

Do. Founders \$125 \$80

VERNON & SMYTH.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From January 10th to 16th, 1907.

To correct Zone Time add 23 min. and 10 sec.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Day	Time	Height	Day	Time	Height
Thurs. 10	5.34	4.7	Mon. 14	5.34	4.7
Fri. 11	6.42	7.4	Tue. 15	6.42	7.4
Sat. 12	7.50	7.4	Wed. 16	7.50	7.4
Sun. 13	8.58	7.4	Thurs. 17	8.58	7.4
Mon. 14	10.06	7.4	Fri. 18	10.06	7.4
Tue. 15	11.14	7.4	Sat. 19	11.14	7.4
Wed. 16	12.22	7.4	Sun. 20	12.22	7.4

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Day
